The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,458.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 66
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Rash—Burns 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,631 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchis on, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

Leaves BOMBAY	Mar.	Leaves Tuticorin	Mar.
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	26
„ Vingorla	20	„ Calpentyn	27
„ Goa	21	„ Pondicherry	28
„ Carwar	20	„ Cocanada	Apr. 2
„ Mangalore	22	„ Masulipatam	3
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Visagapatam	6
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	9
„ Alleppey	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamers on this line as one or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Penang, Acheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, Indo S. N. Company's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchange of Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN; and MAMOREAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monnis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

Leaves BOMBAY	March.	Leaves BUSREH	April.
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Guader	23	„ Fao	6
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Bahrein	8
„ Linga	29	„ Linga	11
„ Bushire	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao	April. 1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive MOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monnis, will be, despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Maynard, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th March 1876, at 3 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangarole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & GENOA.

A REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVES

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.	
TRAVANCORE	W. R. Andrews	1960	400	20th	Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	2777	600	27th	Southampton.
				April.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2716	450	3rd	Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	6th	London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	2000	500	10th	Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	2323	500	17th	Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2033	450	24th	Southampton.
				May.	
KAMBUJ	A. Symons	2421	370	1st	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J.C. Rabot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) Will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shipping agency, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged the Company's Offices before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. TURIA, (4,086 Tons, 450 Horse Power) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 5 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 690
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
UTOPIA	3731 679	.....	.....	15th March
MACEDONIA	4867 650	16th Feb.	26th Feb.	6th April
THRASORIA	2107 494	18th Mar.	20th Mar.	10th May.
Also—				
EUROPA	2277 424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
NDIA	2293 500	do	do	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272 496	do	do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

First Class	Liverpool.	Suez.
	Rs. 500	Rs. 250

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First Class full-powered Steamer DAHLIA, Captain R. Joy, will leave for LONDON about the 28th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few First-Class Saloon Passengers. FARE—£40.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Treacher's Building, Esplanade.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	P.H.	
CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 25th March 1876,
PTTORE,	2,500,	60,	on 10th April 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th May 1876.

Ditto on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£18 0
To Port-Said	£28 0 ...	£20 10 ...	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0 ...	£24 0 ...	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£6 0

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 5, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman, a bargain—

A handsome Station Park Phaeton with seats for four, enamel leather moveable hood, with lamps, suitable for a small House, by Leggatt & Co., Madras.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—

A nearly new light four seated open carriage with serviceable Bay Horse and silver mounted harness, to be seen on two hours' previous notice.

JUST LANDED.

A very handsome new circular fronted glass miniature brougham, by J. Griffiths, London, with lamp, pole and shaft.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shafts, [illegible] front.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new [illegible] English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shafts.

A small [illegible] Phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A [illegible] Phaeton with lamps, pole and shafts

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 16TH MARCH 1876.

REUTER reports the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing quiet but steady. Surats very firm, sales 16,000 bales. Spot prices are quoted the same as on the previous day, while G. F. Oomra with the G. F. clause February-March shipment Canal is given at 4 15 16d., an advance of 1-16d. Good Ginned Broach with the F. G. F. clause March-April shipment Cape 6d., which is a decline of 1-16d. per lb. Private telegrams are less favourable in tone than we have heard of generally reporting the tone of the Market dull, and although Surats are said to have been fairly steady, American to arrive had given way ¼d. per lb. This morning's Market opened unchanged, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 6,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12¼ cents per lb. Futures are not quoted. Gold and Exchange on London remained at previous figures. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts.....	11,000	7,000	10,000
Five days' "	48,000	34,000	46,000

Total receipts since 1st Sep. 3,615,000 3,078,000 3,276,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady. In London, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unaltered in value. Bombay Linseed on the spot has advanced 1s. and to arrive 3d. per quarter. Rapeseed is unaltered. A further report on the London Skin sales says that Tanned Skins have been slow of sale, both Goat Skins and sheep skins showing a further decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¾ French Rentes at 104½.

Bar Silver has advanced to 54½d. [illegible] owing probably to the result of the bidding for Council drafts in London yesterday. According to the public telegrams only £10,000 has been allotted to Calcutta and £20,000 to Bombay at 1s. 9a. per rupee. At first it was supposed that these amounts might be £100,000 and £200,000 respectively, but afterwards transpired that private messages confirmed the smaller figures. In any case, however, the fact remains that Government on the one hand have fixed their minimum at 1s. 9d. per rupee, while the Banks, on the other side, decline so far to pay that rate. The effect here to-day has been to send STERLING EXCHANGE back to yesterday morning's level, the Banks now, as a rule, showings much disposition to sell as they yesterday afternoon did to buy. Such an uncertain state of matters has necessarily a most unsettling effect on business generally, but we much fear that there is little hope of any immediate improvement. The Government by their action are now to a certain extent committed to their limit of 1s. 9d. per rupee, and the question accordingly arises, not only whether by holding off they can establish that figure but whether they will now be able to place drafts to the extent of their requirements during what remains of the season. The next biddings in the ordinary course will take place on 5th April, again on the 26th, and then on 3rd May, after which the demand for remittance to this side may naturally be expected to fall off. They would thus have only three periods, in which to place upwards of 4 millions sterling, and with this in view we can scarcely suppose that they depending entirely on Council drafts to provide themselves with funds. Failing that nothing apparently remains but a loan, and however much the policy may be deprecated, owing to the future effect on the finances of the country, there can be little doubt that the probability of its having to be resorted to, becomes greater with every postponement of Council drawings. It is only to be regretted that if a loan has to be brought ont, that Government do not come forward with a definite announcement to that effect and so put an end to the uncertainty which must continue to disturb trade so long as everything is only a matter of conjecture.

To-day's closing quotations for bills on London are :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 9d. per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s 9¼d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s 9¼d. "
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 7-16d "

The changed aspect of Sterling has altered the tendency of rates on Calcutta. Yesterday there were no sellers of 60 days' sight at 1¾ discount, while to-day there are sellers but no buyers at 2 per cent. discount. Demand we still quote at 1 1/6 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite unchanged in position. Nominally we quote :—Fours Rs. 99 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100; Fives and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with very very little doing and we make no change in our list of quotations.

COTTON has shown decided quietness to-day with a fall of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Sellers still show great reluctance to give way in rates, but the less favourable advices from Liverpool and the reaction in Exchange stop buyers from operating to any extent. Some enquiry prevails for Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 168 and Fair at Rs. 148 per candy full-pressed, but for other kinds the demand is most limited. Transactions to a small extent are reported in Akola full-pressed at Rs. 178 and in half-pressed Ginned Broach at Rs. 199 and Mowa at Rs. 182 per candy. Arrivals here yesterday were 6,834 bales, making 30,732 bales for the six days.

The report of the Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Frauds Department on the crop of the Presidency has been published to-day, and if the figures may be accepted as at all near the mark, they are decidedly against the small estimates which have become current of late. In the Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednugger, Poona, Sattara and Sholapore collectorates, and the Native States of Baroda, Kattywar and Palanpore, there has been a considerable decrease in cultivation, but this is more than compensated for by an increase in the Khandeish, Belgaum and Kaladgi collectorates, the total figures showing an increase of 124,855 acres expected to yield 125,903 cwts. more than the total crop of last season. It must be remembered, however, that this Presidency alone only furnishes about 7/16ths to a half of the entire annual export from this port, and against the probable increase thus shown we have to place the decrease in the Berars and Central Provinces, but even allowing for that if the departmental returns are to be depended upon the actual yield of cotton should be much closer on last season's outturn than most people here have been calculating upon. The value of these returns, however correct they may be, is much depreciated by the delay in making them public. Two months ago the information would have been of double the service it now is to merchants.

FREIGHTS to-day have been steady but not active at £2-2-6 by steamers for Liverpool. Shippers, however, seem inclined to hold off for lower rates. By Cape we still quote wooden vessels at £1-15 ; iron ships £2-2-6 to £2-5 per ton according to shipment.

PIECE GOODS are fairly active at a decline of one anna per piece from former figures. The demand, however, still leaves much room for improvement, and it is evident that unless at low figures the consumption is not likely to be very large.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HAVELOCK, 1,078 tons, Captain O. Jones, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE SHIP BARGANY, 1,232 tons, Captain Robert Wood which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (December 1st) brought a cargo of 1,728 tons coals. The vessel is consigned, to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A.A. Vansard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar-Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant. Danniel and three servants, Mr. and Mrs. Vittere child and servant, one native, one European, and three hundred and ninety-three deck passengers.

THE A. H. LOYD's Co's s. s. CASTORE, 1,[illegible]08, Captain [illegible] yesterday from [illegible] G. Marseilles, arrived in harbor Said, Suez, Jeddah Trieste (Fe[illegible]ary 15th), calling at Aden twenty-five first class, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, [illegible] pilgrims on deck, and and five hundred and sixty-[illegible] 42 cases apples, 4 the following cargo :—[illegible] barrels flour, 2 cases hats, 2 cases cases metal threads, [illegible]onds, and 47 boxes specie. honey, 23 packages [illegible]

THE [illegible], arrived in harbour yesterday from London G[illegible]ary 13th) calling at Southampton, Gibraltar, Malta, [illegible] and Aden, via the Suez Canal with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—31 packages provisions 6 cases umbrellas, 881 packages wine, 41 cases shot, 61 cases milk, 119 packages beer, 122 cases oilmanstore 1689 packages, cotton, 180 packages twist, 400 packages steel, 50 cases champagne, 4 cases corks, 15 packages soda-water bottles, 7 cases cochineal 63 cases cologne, 39 packages wine and spirit, 101 packges beef, 20 packages rum, 330 cases candles, 12 cases boots, 65 packages oil 15 cases soap, 20 packages turpentine, 2,794 packages espball, 3 bottles quicksilver, 383 cases silver, 10 cases salaamoniac, 3 cases saffron, 11 cases specie, 2,887 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Castore (s)	Marunzig	Trieste, Feb 15.
	Venetia (s)	Rabot	London, Feb 12.
	M S Raleigh (s)	Inglis	Calcutta, Jan 26.
	Akola (s)	Hansard	Kurrachee, Mar 13.

The ship Havelock, Jones, to Diamond Island, obtained her post clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Castore, to Trieste, &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
12	Japan (s)	Miller	Jeddah, Jan 30.
	Connie	Drake	Bombay Jan 1.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
12	Tuviot (s)	.....	.....
	City of Carthage (s)	.....	.....
	Agnes	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	13 Rhandalla (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	.....	London.
	Indus (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	14 Mirzapore (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	14 Indus (s)	.....	London.
	Mirzapore (s)	.....	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 31	Tessier, ss, Woodhouse, from Socotra.		
Feb. 2	May Frere, I G S, Guthrie, from Perim.		
14	Albuquerque, S Dr, Jose, from Sea.		
25	Manaman E ss, Sain, fr m Zeila.		
25	Arethusa, ss, Reed, from Newcastle.		
26	Erskine, ss, Shields, from Glasgow.		
29	Gladys, ss, British, from Cardiff.		
Mar. 1	Dalhousie, H M S, Powell, from Vingorla.		
	1 Amaryllis, ss, Jones, from Rangoon.		
	1 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from London.		
	1 Atholl, ss, Thomson, from Rangoon.		
	2 Anadyr, ss, Butler, from Shanghai.		
	2 Travancore, ss, Andrews, from Vizo.		
	2 Euphrates, H M I T ss, Cumming, from Bombay.		
	3 Fahrel, ss, Day, from Bombay.		
	3 Diadem, ss, Carpenter, from Suez.		
	4 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, from Bombay.		
	6 Olympia, ss, Nagel, from Hamburg.		
	6 Sheldrake, G boat, Hays, from Plymouth.		
	8 Peshawur, ss, White, from Bombay.		
	8 Meinam, ss, Moreau, from Marseilles.		
	9 Erin, ss, Kramer, from Colombo.		
	7 Timaha, ss, Corkery, from Jeddah.		
	8 Castore, ss, Marocchi, from Trieste.		

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	1 Amaryllis, ss, Jones, to London.		
	1 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to Calcutta.		
	1 Atholl, ss, Thomson, to Liverpool.		
	2 Mansoura E, ss, Sain, to Zeila.		
	2 Erskine, ss, Shields, to Newzealand.		
	2 Anadyr, ss, Butler, to Marseilles		
	2 Travancore, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.		
	2 Teazer, H M S, Wodehouse, to Mussawa.		
	3 Euphrates H M I T, ss, Cumming, to Portsmouth.		
	3 Echoel, ss, Day, to Havre.		
	4 May Frere, I G S, Guthree, to Perim.		
	4 Atholl, ss, [illegible] to Bombay.		
	5 Diadem, ss, [illegible]		
	5 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, to [illegible]		
	6 Olympia, ss, Nagel, to [illegible]		
	6 Hope, ss, Hall, to [illegible]		
	8 Peshawur, ss, White, to [illegible]		
	8 Meinam, ss, Moreau, to [illegible]		
	9 Erin, ss, Kramer, to [illegible]		
	7 Timaha, ss, Corkery, to [illegible]		
	8 Castore, ss, Marocchi, to [illegible]		

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clive s—10 runlets soft soap, 8 8 Narrelwalla ; 25 boxes tin plates, Edward, Bates and Co.

Utopia s—401 bundles hoop iron, 8 8 Narrelwalla.

Atalanta s—15 drums linseed oil and 15 boxes tin plates, 8 8 Narrelwalla.

Trafalgar s—238 bundles hoop iron, 8 8 Narrelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—15 bottles quicksilver, S P Francjee.

Trafalgar s—69 cases yellow metal sheets, R L Southern & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—4 cases saffron. A C Daly and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases champagne and 76 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Asrundiarjee ; 50 cases brandy, Bromjee Eduljee Mistry ; 105 cases claret and 9 cases brandy, George Lockhart and Co ; 36 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cooverjee. Precursor s—10 cases brandy, C Bouneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Ambassador—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 84 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal ; 56 ale c tton, V thuldas Cowerjee Byron Col many—486 cwts myrabolams, Jetha Pursotum.

Pallas—100 bales cotton, Go uldas Cullianjee.

Persia s—109 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokursee 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 2954 cwts myrabollams, D Framjee Rustomjee.

Prince Oscar—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Clive—42 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 40 bales wool, Harrizas Gan'ee ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 50 bales wool, Cassidas Lodha. To Vary special Commissioner's Report.

Yeddo s—198 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 50 bales wool, Hariklas Gangjee ; 150 bales wool, Keswojee Toolseedass and Co ; 40 bales wool, Karsee Khetsee ; 75 bales cotton, Heerchund Gulabchund ; 100 bales cotton, Tricljeedas and Co ; 210 bales hemp, Mathoo-adas Nathoo ; 98 bales hemp, Bhimjee Mooljee ; 27 bales cotton, Hurnarin Manukram ; 70 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonam.

Pekin s—18 bags linseed and 20 bags wheat, Framjee. Sands and Co.

Traffigur s—2001 cwts linseed and 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Geddum and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—20 bales hides, Nusserbhoy Ali rshia ; 14 bales hides, Mareally Mu]ee ; 2 cases shawls ; Se moli Subharam ; 2 cases shawls, D K Jamalabhai ; 8 cases shawls, Rowgnath Kessunjee ; 5 cases shawls Myadass Ramchunder ; 19 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoola and Co.

Pekin s—1 9961 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers ; 6 b les hides and skins, Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoossain ; 4 bales sk ns, W Nicol and Co ; 3 bales skins Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

Ri-tie—141 cwts coir yarn, Purushun Faithe.

Rajpoot—225 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.

FOR GRIMSBY.

Antrim—1,607 cwts linseed, Relli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gadshill s—27,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Gadshill—750 bales cotton Geddum and Co.

Queen of Ceylon—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mr Seline s—200 bales cotton, Geddum, and Co.

Pekin s—800 b les cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Rialto—1,0[illegible] bales cotton W Nicol and Co.

Ri-tie-lung—250 cwts linseed Viney and Co

Glenhaven, 25 bales c tton, Ritchi s tuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Opah s—1,550 cwts ground nuts and 26 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 3,712 bags teaseed and 433 bags groundnuts, Finlay, Scott and Co.

J B Walker s—100 bales cotton Vinay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—50 bales cotton, Geddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Travancore s—34 cwts dry ginger, Hajee Mamed Ruja Sheerajee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—69 cwts sandalwood, M Nusserwanjee Pocha ; 21 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 30 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 15 bales twist, Elias Ally ; 27 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee ; 49 chests opium Tata and Co ; 20 bales twist Tapidas Vurjdas and Co ; 50 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 15th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·906
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	72·2
Relative Humidity of Air	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·8
Minimum do. do	75·7
General Direction of wind	SSE, S, WSW, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	201

HIGH COURT.—17TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

351-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fakeers and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

565-73—Muljee and Bomjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Curimdeens Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin.

114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.

452-73—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others Lynch and Tobin.

466-75—Mr Fletcher—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Dustoor vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Madon.

566-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee &c vs Rajoona and others.

590-73—Prescot and Winter—Shs Goolabchund Nurseydass vs Shs Mookchund Nuthoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Summary Suit.

65-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Lalchund Khengar vs Luckhmidass Lodha.
To Vary special Commissioner's Report.

136-71—Mooljee and B.—Nursey Lodha and another vs Buttonvalloo widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

605-75—M M Monshi—Thakarsey Narrowjee and others vs Dharamsey Hari and others—Pre cot and Winter.

649-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Rao Bhdoor Madon S vs Munsookh Ruchoonath and another—P Kwasjee.

585-75—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmibai widow vs Roghoonath Wassoodew and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.
Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kallidass Shamjee deceased—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagjee Jaitha vs Radhabai widow—Muljee and B manjee.

For Judgment at 3 P.M.

245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others vs Rehemoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.

Hearn, Cleveland and Le Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Cocoada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.

442-73—Balkrishna and B—Monjee Oweji—Pestonbhai Framjee—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Jefferson and Person.

Sojan-bhun and Ghanshibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrodass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomba—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

670-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Shamjee Pussai vs Puddumsey Lakhamsey—Prescot and Winter.

690-75—In person—Mo wajee Dadabhoy vs Shapoorjee Burjorjee—In person.

5-66—Mr Bicknell—Tukarambin Keshaw vs Chimnabai widow.

7-76—F Wilhelm Lehmann vs The P and O S Navigation Co—Fle cher and Smith.

9-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Robert Shaikell vs Joseph Brown

601-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dajeeba Gopall vs Shs Sakalchund Nagardas—J [illegible]Cama

15-76—J C Cama—Saukalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock.

561-75—Chalk and Turner—L iji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

388-75—Lynch and Tobin—Lord Mortcage B of India, Ld., vs Amaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.

415-75—M H Khan—Shs Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Callianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.

202-75—In person—Cawasjee Ardaseer vs James Begby—Jeffer son and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Bayly, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 106th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 14.

Blomers, Lieut Col, Bombay 20 h Regt N I, on duty.

MARCH 15.

Beatty, Surg Major, Bengal 11th Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board, from Umballa.

Stoton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Dorundah Chola.

Macnamara, Surg Major, Bengal 68th Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Meerut.

MARCH 16.

Gillespie, Surg Major, B mbay British Med Ser, to appear before a Med Board, from Mount Aboo

Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Baroda.

Rammell, Col, Madras 29th Regt N I, from leave, from England.

Hammond, Vet Surg, Bengal R A, from leave, from England.

Justice, Captain, Bombay 106th Regt, on leave

Harris, Surg Major, Bengal Ind Med Dept, from leave, from England.

Grant, Surg Major, Madras Army Medl Dept, on duty, from Burmah.

Judd, Lieut, Bombay Ord Dept, on duty from Neemuch.

Gubbon, Lieut, Bengal 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Deola ss

Montgomery, Lieut, Bengal 60th Rifles, to appear before a Med Board, from Futyghar.

DEPARTURE.—MARCH 16.

Candy, Surg, Madras A M D, to join, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, March 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col A H Ramsfield, B S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt-Col T E Webster, Bl S C, Second in Comd and Wing Officer, 9th Reg N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations and Rules of 1854 :—

Lt-Col T W W Pierce, S C, Second in Com, 10th Regt N L I, is allowed furlough to Europ e for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col W Weldon, Madras S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt E A Johnson, R A, Commissary of Ordnance, Mhow, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt F J Alexander, Bengal Invalid Est is allowed furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt A Brown, Mad S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Albert Purcell Currie Cadre, 3rd Regt Lt Cavy, 4th March 1876.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt Richard Mercer Lloyd, 4th March 1876.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieut-Col J LeMesurier, R E, Supt of Works, Western India.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered from the date of departure of Lt E Johnson to Europe on leave on sick certificate :—

Capt Burgess, third class Commissary of Ordnance, to Actg second class Commissary, vice Johnson.

Capt Mortimer, Actg third class Commissary of Ordnance at Aden, to take charge of the Arsenal at Mhow.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The License to solemnize Marriages, under the provisions of Act [illegible] following Ministers of the [illegible]

[illegible] Rumne, and Rev Lewis [illegible] Licenses to grant Certificates of Marriages between [illegible] Ballantine, of Ahmednugger, and [illegible] Ahmedabad.

[illegible] Rev Hormasdji Pestonji, of [illegible] Society, Poona.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] native *pro tem* second class, [illegible] Sumner, in the Poona Dist, [illegible]

[illegible] Abraham to be second [illegible] at Yeola, in the Tanna Dist, [illegible] deceased.

[illegible] Parsojee to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Sinnar, in the Tanna Dist.

Capt A B Portman to act as Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, from the date of Captain Shaw's relief until further orders.

Lt C J Dickson, on being relieved at Broach by Mr Scannell to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Sholapur Dist until further orders.

T Blaney, Esq, to be Coroner of Bombay during the employment of Surg-Maj T G Hewlett as Actg Sanitary Comr, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, first class Sub-ordinate Judge of Poona, was in charge of the current duties of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar from 3rd Jan to 20th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr G Ayerst, delivered over charge of the Offices of Asst Judge and Second Class Subordinate Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan on the 1st instant, after office hours.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Asam Gopal Ranchandra, Mahalkari of Petha Nizampur, taluka Pimpalner, in the Dist of Khandeish, the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V of 1864.

Mr J W Walk r while Actg Asst Judge of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad from 19th to 23rd Feb 1876.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Rumchandra delivered over charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopergaon to Mr Crompta, in the Kanara Dist, on the 4th inst, at noon.

Messrs A Edginton and T Mills respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deny Collector of Police, Bombay, on the 13th March 1876 after office hours.

Under the provisions of Sec 37 of (Bombay) Act IV of 1874, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Nash, Town Magistrate of Sukkur, to be Superintendent of the Subordinate Jail at Sukkur.

Mr Krishnath Balkrishna Marathé delivered over charge of the second class third grade Subordinate Judge's Court at Nipani in the Belgaum Dist, on the afternoon of the 1st inst, and Mr Meh rjibhai Rowarji received charge of the said Court on the 3rd idem, before noon.

Under the provisions of Sec 47 of Bombay Act II of 1874, Mr Pandu Chowji, pensioned Apothecary at Malwan, is appointed to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Station, vice Mr Gopal Ladku, deceased.

Rao Saheb Virrarsead Tapiprasad to act as Huzur Deputy Collector of Kaira during the absence of Mr Jugjiwandas Khusaldas, or until further orders.

Mr G W Vidal acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Satara from the 6th to 9th inst, inclusive.

Mr G B Reid, Actg First Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days under Sect 18 (a) Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 11th idem.

Mr J F Fleet, Actg First Asst Collr of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Pringle, as the Collr may allow.

Mr A K Nairne, First Asst Collr of Tanna, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 3rd proximo.

Mr A W Crawford Bowers, Acting Second Asst Collr of Surat is allowed special leave of absence for six months from the 15th prox mo, under Chapter IV Sec 15 of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for 30 days from the 11th idem, under Chapter V Sec 18 (a) of the said Code.

Mr A Shewan acted as Extra Second Asst Collr of Satara, in charge of Jath State from 23rd Sept 5 16th Dec 1875 both days inclusive, and from 4th January to 10th Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr C M Hogg, Actg Collr of Kaladgi, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and seven days from 6th proximo.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Mr E [illegible]anne, Superintendent Asst Collr, Poona, under Govt Notification of the 7th inst, is cancelled.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 24th Dec 1875, appointing Dr A E Beride, C S I, to act as Inspr Genl of Registration and Stamps, it is hereby notified that he has been allowed to retain charge of his duties as Alienation Settlement Officer, S D.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G Waddington to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kaladgi, during the absence of Mr C M Hogg on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr H E Winter to act as First Asst Collr of Kaladgi during Mr J F Fleet's absence, or until further orders.

Mr C P B Willebire to act as Collr of Dharwar during Mr Waddington's absence.

Mr W Loch to act a First Asst Collr of Ahmednagar, during Mr A K Nairne's absence, or until further orders.

Mr H B Bowell, Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ahmednagar, [illegible]ollowing leave, on medical certificate, from the 17th March to 15th June 1876, both days in l sive, under Sec 10 (a) Chapter III of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr H T Ommaney acted as Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh from 2nd Oct last up to date.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

On Mr W H Havelock's return to duty as Revenue and Police Comr, Mr J G Dilkes is to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr H B Bowell, or until further orders.

Mr E C K Oliver is to act as Second Asst Collr of Surat during the absence of Mr J K Spence, or until further orders.

On Mr G B Reid availing himself of the furlough for 15 months granted to him, Mr F S P Lely to act as First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad until further orders.

On the return from furlough of Mr G F M Grant, he will act as First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad and Mr F S P Lely will resume his appointment of Actg Second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, vice Mr Grant.

During Mr F S P Lely's term of Actg First Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, Mr C E G Crawford to act as Second Asst Collr of that Dist until further orders.

The appointment of Mr C H Jopp to act as Second Asst Collr of Nasik until further orders, notified under date the 29th ultimo, is cancelled, and Mr H R Cooke is appointed to act as Second Asst Collr of that Dist during Mr F L Charles' absence, or until further orders.

Mr C E Frost to act as Second Asst Collr of Sholapur during the absence of Mr A M Keyser, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Howell performed the Civil medical duties of Jacobabad from the 22nd Feb to 16th March 1876 both days inclusive, during the absence of Surg Franks on duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Furdonjee Cooverjee Tarapoorwala, L C E, is appointed an Asst Engr, third grade.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Col Fife on furlough, or until further orders :—

Col C J Merriman, R E, to act as Chief Engr for Irrigation an Under Secy to Govt, P W Dept (Irrigation).

Lt G F Molesworth, R E, to act as Executive Engr in Sind.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the 30th March 1876, in the room of Major-Genl H W B Bell, R E, who resigns on the 29th March :—

Col A U H Finch, R E, to act as Supdg Engr, Central Division.

Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, R E, to act as Ex Engr, Poona and Kolaba, and in addition to retain charge of his duties as Ex Engr, Poona Dist, until relieved by Capt A R Sexton, R E.

Maj E P Gambier, R E, on return from furlough, to be Ex Engr, Aden.

Capt A R Sexton, R E, to act as Ex Engr, Poona Dist, on being relieved at Aden by Maj Gambier.

Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona Dists, from Col A U H Finch, R E, on the afternoon of the 3rd March 1876.

The following Notifications by the Government of India, dated 7th March 1876, are republished for information :—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb S C Chitnis and Mr Keshav Vishwanath Patwardhan respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Tanna Sub-Division, on the 21st ultimo, after office hours.

Maj T Candy and Rao Saheb Shrikrishna Shastri Talekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Marathi Translator, Educational Dept, on the 8th inst, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr A C Trevor delivered over, and Mr J B Richey received, charge of the Office of Extra First Asst Collr in charge Panch Mahals in the forenoon of the 1st inst.

Mr W Ramsay delivered over, and Mr W H Propert received, charge of the Office of Collr, Mag and Political Agent, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 4th inst.

Lt T R Maephers n delivered over, and Mr W J Holland received, charge of the Office of Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the afternoon of the 26th Feb 1876.

The following persons are appointed Members of the Municipality of Shahada in Khandesh :—

Mr Damodhar Dayaldas Wani, vice Mr Shaik Idris, Hospital Asst, transferred.

Mr Mangtu walad Ranchot Ranagari, vice Mr Amtadass Keshowdas, deceased.

Mr Bhawansing, Hospital Asst, vice Mr Shridhur Govind, transferred.

Messrs G T Giertson and H F Silcock respectively delivered over charge of the Offices of Collr and Mag and Dist Supt of Police, Belgaum, on the 6th inst, in the afternoon.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Feb. 25.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 25th February, 1876.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. Francis James Walker, from the 58th Foot, to be Lieut., vice E H. R. Crofton, transferred to the 5th Lancers. Dated 26th February, 1876.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain Arthur Hunt retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 26th February, 1876.

2nd Dragoons, The surname of the Sub-Lieutenant transferred from the 7th Hussars, in the Gazette of 28th ultimo, is Hippisley, and not Hippesley, as therein stated.

5th Lancers, Lieutenant Joseph Edward Lucas Theckwell resigns his Commission. Dated 26th February, 1876

Sub-Lieutenant George Richard Tuffen, from the 19th Hussars, to be S

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE AFRIDIS.

LAHORE, 16TH MARCH.

The Commissioner of Peshawur is going to Kohat to arrange a settlement of Afridi affairs.

H. H. RANEE RUCKMABAEE.

CALCUTTA, 16TH MARCH.

Her Highness Ranee Ruckmabaee Gaekwar arrived here to-day both to manifest her gratitude to the Viceroy and perhaps to benefit by the Ganges holy waters.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD NAPIER.

CALCUTTA, 16TH MARCH.

An influential meeting was held here this afternoon with the view of commemorating the services of Lord Napier, Commander-in-Chief, by the erection of a statue in Calcutta. The Hon. Bullen Smith, the Sheriff, presided.

Sir Richard Temple and Sir Richard Garth moved resolutions in support of the object. A Committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions for effecting the purpose.

There was a small attendance inconsequence of a thunderstorm.

LATEST FROM PERAK.

PENANG, 16TH MARCH.

Datu Sagor, upon whose head the sum of 3,000 dollars was awarded by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been made a prisoner. He was seized at a place called Bandar Bahru. It is rumoured that the ex-Sultan Ismail, with his Regalia, has been captured; he has not been brought here nevertheless.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

YOKOHAMA, 15TH MARCH.

The Minister Kuroda returned from the capital of the Corea to Yeddo on the 5th instant. Peace between Japan and Corea has been settled, but the terms have not transpired.

PIRATES AT SOOLOO.

SINGAPORE, 15TH MARCH.

Advices received here from Manilla state that the expedition against the pirates at Sooloo has been successful.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

The Nizam, with the heavy Bombay mails of the 14th ult., arrived at Southampton yesterday.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ADEN, 16TH MARCH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Hindoostan, with outward English mails of the 3rd inst., sailed for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

The s. s. Cathay, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed from here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 104

Bar Silver..... 54⅜

Departure—Galatea.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 16TH MARCH, 7-40 A.M.

Mail Steamer Goloonda, from China, arrived.

Mail Steamer Indus, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 16TH MARCH, 12-33 P.M.

Mail Steamer China, from Australia, arrived.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall Secretariat, on Thursday, the 23rd day of March 1876, at mid-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Clerk, Military Secretary to His Excellency, left Madras on Tuesday for Calcutta by the Steamer Mirsapore.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his brother Maharaja Pratab Singh, have been elected Members of the Calcutta Turf Club. It is satisfactory to see native Princes encouraging "the sport of Kings," remarks the *Englishman*, especially when they are such genuine sportsmen as the Maharaja and his brother.

THE *Ceylon Times* understands that Lord Northbrook and suite will land in Ceylon on their return to England, on a visit to the Governor. Sir William Gregory will proceed to Colombo to receive his distinguished guests, who, our contemporary adds, will visit Kandy and Nuwara Eliya during their stay in the island.

THE *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent writes:—"So fully satisfied are the authorities at head-quarters with the ability displayed in the recent operation at the Straits Settlements by Major-General Colborne, C. B., that the gallant officer will, when the proper time arrives, be recommended for elevation to the dignity of K.C.B."

THE following notice, dated March 13th, has been issued from the Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Madras:—"Hindoo and Mahomedan gentlemen invited to Government House are requested to observe the following instructions with regard to dress:—The head dress should consist of a turban. The external dress could be a long robe, a waist-band or girdle about the be worn over or under the robe; and the lower limbs should be carefully covered. Loose shawls are inadmissable. The feet need not be covered, but if shoes or boots be worn, they must be of black polished leather."

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, the actress, died at Boston on the 18th Feb, aged sixty. Her death was caused directly by pneumonia. She has suffered a long time from cancer and lately caught cold, from which pneumonia resulted. She was born in Boston in 1816, and first appeared on the stage in opera, in 1835. Her voice shortly afterwards failed her, and she became an actress. Lady Macbeth was the first part she played. In 1845 she came to England, and remained there for several years playing, in conjunction with her sister, Miss Susan Cushman. She took ... the stage in New York in 1874.

...ment Gazette yesterday ...tement of the area of ...

their services are claimed. Captain Kenny-Herbert's artistic powers, his skill as a draftsman, his quick eye for effects, and his readiness in contriving them, rendered him invaluable on the occasion of the Prince's visit. We wish we could add that his successful efforts, extending over a month, to erect the arches, decorate the roads, and beautify the Banqueting Hall for the Prince's reception had received the smallest acknowledgment from H. E. H. or from the Government; or even that the Municipality had placed on record their thanks for the beautiful design of the gold and ivory casket for the address to the Prince to which the town is indebted to his facile pencil.

THE following particulars, published by the *Pioneer*, of the last few days of the life of the late Bishop of Calcutta, supply the cause of the disorder which has just terminated fatally:—"The fatigue of his tour appears to have brought on the attack from which he is suffering. He reached Peshawur on the 21st of February after an unusually trying journey from Calcutta to Pind Dadan Khan, which exposed him to alternations of heat and cold, dryness and rain, that would try the strongest constitution. One night he spent in a dooly between Gujrat and Chilianwala, when it rained hard, and the next night was spent in a boat on the Jhelum. The result of all this exposure and overexertion of mind and body was that he was unwell even before reaching Peshawur; and at last, after vainly trying to avert the attack, succumbed while staying with Colonel Sir R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., on Monday, February 28th, to severe bilious diarrhœa. On Friday, March 3rd, the Bishop was better, but that evening he had a relapse and was considerably worse. Apprehensions were entertained of dysentery and enteric fever, but these fears were fortunately not realised, though the diarrhœa continued and caused great prostration of strength. The Doctors (Dr. Courteney, Civil Surgeon, and Dr Fuller of H. M.'s 70th Regiment) wished to move the Bishop into the healthy air of Rawul Pindi as soon as possible, and accordingly, accompanied by Dr. Courteney, he was taken to Attock on the 8th, and on the 9th to Rawul Pindi, where he is the guest of Colonel Montgomery Moore," and it was here that he died on Wednesday last.

THE *Times* (Feb. 25) says the operation of the Indian cotton duties was ludicrously magnified by the spokesman of the Lancashire deputation which waited upon Lord Salisbury yesterday to urge their entire abolition. Indeed, the deputation seems to have suspected that it was the duty of the Secretary of State to take into account something more than the feelings and opinions of Englishmen in superintending the Government of our great dependency. Lord Salisbury, whether or not he agrees with the deputation in holding its flattering view of a Secretary of State's autocratic authority, evidently did not share the exaggerated opinions of his interlocutors on the importance of the duties of which they complain; but if he had braced himself up to rebuke with a little more distinctness the panic of his friends, he would have done them a kindness. It is even more to be regretted that he made no attempt to lead them to understand that his primary duty in administering his office was to consider the circumstances of India, and not of Lancashire. His language must have tended to confirm the impression he should be sedulous to dissipate—that Indian opinion is an element in the government of India which a Secretary for India may rightly disregard. No doubt it would be better for India if the import duty on cotton goods could be abolished. It cannot, however, be done at present, because the Indian Treasury could not afford to lose the £800 000 a year which the duty produces, and no one has been able to suggest a tolerable substitute for this source of revenue should it be abandoned. The existence of the duty involves the possibility of a conflict between India and Lancashire, and though Lord Salisbury seems to suppose that this danger should be removed by yielding to Lancashire and abolishing the duty, the *Times* rather sees in it a reason for sending the complainants back to Lancashire corrected. It becomes the Secretary of State for India to make himself the representative and protector of his charge in the face of England, and to withstand, if need be, the pressure at home even for beneficial changes if he knows that India is not ripe to receive them.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE two debates that stand prominently above all others of the present week relate to the Suez Canal and the Slave Circular. In both cases the Government have come off with victory, owing quite as much to the blunders of their opponents as to their own merits. The criticism of the Opposition upon the Suez Canal purchase degenerated into a useless carping vein, mere assumptions of contingent difficulties, the fruit of a visionary and over-sensitive mind. The narrow petty views of Mr. Lowe, the long string of trivial objections raised by Mr. Gladstone, and his constant sneering at the Metropolitan Press, were simply ruinous to the Opposition cause. The debate showed that two at least of the chiefs of the late Government have not gained the slightest breadth of view since their narrowness and want of tact drove them from the Treasury Bench two years ago. There was quite enough material for the Opposition to lay hold of without descending to the host of trivialities which Mr. Gladstone imported into his speech, and has since thought it necessary to formulate in the shape of a syllabus. In spite of the many and valid objections which may be raised to this purchase the country approves of it. They see in it a bold venture which looks like an improvement upon the foreign policy of the last Government. The bulk of the people cannot exactly tell you wherein are the advantages of this purchase. They think it was the right thing to do in view of the shares passing into the hands of another power. It may perhaps involve us in future entanglements, but it will show Russia that we mean to stick to India; it will indicate to foreign diplomats that as a commercial people we know when and how to strike for our own interest—a view which was reflected by Lord Salisbury no later than last week—and though such purchase is a sort of new departure, an unprecedented piece of policy, there is enough to justify the Ministry in striking away from the beaten lines of their predecessors. This is the popular view. There is a good deal of sentiment in it, and some wisdom, but so long as the mass of the people give the matter such unbounded approval the Opposition may well flag, and the Government rejoice in a victory unchallenged by division.

In regard to the Slave Circular public sentiment has been decidedly against the Ministry. Law and precedent have been on their side, that the popular voice has been opposed to ... majority ... Tory fashion of dealing with a difficulty. A Commission, too, will play an important part in the proposed milk-and-water scheme of University reform.

But interesting as have been the chief political events of the week, the most stirring, especially to an Anglo-Indian, is the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord Northbrook on the subject of your Customs Tariff. Save a slight reference, the London Press have almost entirely overlooked this correspondence, and yet it may be ranked as amongst the most remarkable ever issued to the public. The tone of severity in which the Indian Secretary rebukes the Viceroy for having failed to inform him of his intended legislation, and for the haste with which his proposals were made law, in the absence of the mercantile advisers who are non-official members of the Council, and Lord Salisbury's expressions of disapprobation that the cotton import duties were not reduced with a view to their ultimate abolition—all these points are stated with such a degree of frankness that we may easily see in them one cause, at least, that led to the Viceroy's resignation. Lord Northbrook may have deserved all that Lord Salisbury has given him, but the despatches of the latter are so full of scornful indignation that it is not unlikely they may provoke a counter sympathy with the victim and raise the question whether he is not being subjected to different treatment to that accorded by the late Ministry to Lord Mayo. In alluding to the great deputation on Indian cotton duties who waited on Lord Salisbury yesterday, the *Times* casually refers to this correspondence, and naturally adopts the views it usually entertains of Lancashire in all subjects relating to revenue. That journal raises an important issue as to whether or not the Secretary of India should disregard native rather than English claims. I must leave you to deal with the subject in your own way; but certainly it is difficult for any one who reads the whole of Lord Salisbury's arguments to see what justifiable grounds the *Times* can find for the views which it from time to time reiterates on this subject. The correspondence now under review extends over a period of four months, and it is well known here that the intimation from Lord Northbrook that he desired to withdraw from his post of Viceroy, reached England during that period. It may possibly be that the tone of Lord Salisbury's last despatch of November 11 was all the more acrid because the writer was by that time conscious of Lord Northbrook's intended withdrawal. Certainly no love is lost between the Indian Secretary and others of his colleagues here on the one hand, and the Early Morn. He believed they were more than half an hour in the water, but it did not seem so long. The captain was picked up by the Early Morn, as also was the engineer, who clung to the same plank. After striking the Stratholyde a second time the Franconia steamed away. Before the Stratholyde sank he thought it very strange that the Franconia did not lower a boat. Some clambered up the rigging of the vessel, but those in the other vessel did not render them any assistance. The Stratholyde did not sink altogether until witness was in the water. There was no confusion in the ship till the last, when one of the stewards cried out, "Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" Witness thought the captain did all he could, but there should be some speedier means of launching boats. The boats were on davits—two lifeboats at the bridge and two quarter boats. He considered that the Stratholyde was in good sea-going order, and the crew seemed sober, well-behaved men. The captain showed great solicitude for the safety of the ladies. When witness and other male passengers jumped into the lifeboat he said, "If you are men, get out," and witness and the others made way for the ladies. He was the last man witness saw on deck.

Capt. Eaton, re-called, said there were eight boats on the Stratholyde—four lifeboats, two cutters, a gig hanging on the port side ready for lowering, and a pinnace on the other side ready for lowering. The large lifeboats would each hold fifteen passengers, with a crew of six in a heavy sea; the two smaller lifeboats would have each held sixteen passengers and four crew. In the lifeboats alone they could have placed eighty-four, in each cutter fifteen, in the gig ten, and in the pinnace ten. He produced the Board of Trade certificate as to sufficiency of boat accommodation.

Capt. Beckett said the remark he made applied to ships in general, not to this one in particular. He had often thought that there should be some invention by which a ship's boat could be launched almost immediately.

Capt. Eaton said he should like to call a Deal gentleman present who took his ship to Gravesend to testify to the discipline on board.

The Coroner said it was quite unnecessary to do that; the evidence of Capt. Beckett and the other passengers conclusively affirmed the point.

Henry Axon, a boatman and Channel pilot, who was on board the barque Queen of the Nations at the time the collision occurred, deposed to picking up some of the passengers and crew of the Stratholyde, adding that if the tug and steamboats had come out of Dover to the scene of the wreck nearly all the people would, in his opinion, have been saved.

William Aisbney, the master of the lugger Brave Nelson, deposed that the collision must have been witnessed by the tug Palmerston and by many persons on the Admiralty pier in Dover. The tug, however, went to the Franconia, instead of to the scene of the wreck. The Early Morn got to the wreck before the Brave Nelson, and saved several persons. The bodies were floating past Dover Bay in full sight of the town, but he saw no boats leave the shore to render assistance, although there was nothing to prevent them, as it was high water. He believed the Palmerston tug belonged to the Dover Harbour authorities.

Thomas Brown, seaman of the Cruiser, deposed to having hailed the Palmerston, telling the captain that a large steamer had gone down. He received no answer; and later on, when he again hailed her, the reply, he believed, was "Be off with you." There were two gentlemen on the bridge. The tug was then a mile and half from the wreck, and could have easily got there in ten minutes. She turned towards the wreck for a minute, and then went back again to the German steamer.

The counsel for the Franconia having declined to call any of the officers of that vessel, the coroner proceeded to sum up the evidence, and said it was for the jury to say whether the fact of the Franconia porting her helm at a distance of 440 yards from the Stratholyde was so unwarranted, and showed such recklessness and carelessness, as to render those on board liable to answer for the consequences.

The jury then retired, and returned to Court with the following verdict:—"We find that William Bussell, Thomas Quinlan, and James Sullivan came to their deaths by immersion in the sea, consequent on the sinking of the steamer Stratholyde, and by the shock to their system and after exposure; and, secondly, that the sinking of the said steamer Stratholyde was caused by the negligence, gross mismanagement, and reckless navigation on the part of the person in charge of the Franconia at the time of the collision, and that the person so in charge is guilty of manslaughter. The jury express their strongest condemnation of the conduct of the person so in charge of the Franconia for steaming away from the scene of the occurrence, and leaving the crew and passengers of the Stratholyde to their fate, apparently without rendering any assistance. The jury cannot refrain from including in their condemnations the conduct of the persons in charge of the Palmerston tug, of Dover, who might, if they had been so disposed, have rendered succour to the distressed." The proceedings then terminated. The Palmerston is the Dover Harbour tug, and there is a general feeling of regret and disappointment in Dover that she did not proceed to the scene of the collision. Earl Granville, as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is the chairman of the Dover Harbour Commissioners, and it is understood that that body will investigate the matter at once. The alleged delay on the part of the Dover lifeboat in rendering assistance will be inquired into at a meeting of the directors of the Sailors' Home on Saturday.

An inquest has also been opened at the Town Hall, Poplar, on the bodies of Miss Jessie Young, a man unknown (thought to be William McKill), and Martin Nelson, aged twenty-eight, who were picked up by the Queen of Nations at Dover, and conveyed to Poplar. Mr. Robert F. Young said he identified the body of the young lady as that of his sister, Miss Jessie Dorcas Young, aged nineteen. The watch and rings produced were those of his sister. The watch had stopped at 4.30. She was a first-class passenger, bound to Bombay. He last saw her alive on Wednesday evening, when he bade her good-bye on board the steamboat. Mrs Eliza Slager, of Leman Street, Whitechapel, identified the ... aged twenty-eight, who was occupied on board the Stratholyde as lamptrimmer. A juryman said he thought the body was very like a shipmate of his. Mrs. Slager said she had no doubt of his identity, as she was to be married to him on his return from Bombay. As the other body had not been recognised, no evidence was taken concerning it. The inquiry was then adjourned.

Diving operations at the wreck have been prevented by bad weather and the roughness of the sea. On the night of Feb. 22, a passing vessel came in contact with the wreck, and the topmast was struck away.

The body of the young lady taken into Ramsgate by the smack Great has been identified by Mr. Bouclcault, brother of Mr. Dion Bouclcault, as that of his step-daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Greene, aged twenty-nine, wife of an officer in the Indian army.

A body, dressed in naval uniform, has been washed ashore at Shoeburyness, but it is not stated whether it has been identified as one of the unfortunate passengers of the Stratholyde.

It is thought that most of the bodies have been carried by the current outside the Goodwin Sands, and that very few more are likely to be recovered. Mrs. Loughnan whose life was lost with that of her husband, was an only child, and was married but a short time before the occurrence.

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Captain and Mrs. Beckett, and Mr. E. Weatherdon.

Missing.

Miss Gilmore, Mr. J. P. Wills, Mrs. Tubb, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Horsford, Miss Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. Stebbing, Mrs. Stockwell, Mrs. Bussell, Major and Mrs. Loughnan, Captain Greene, James Fogarty, and Agnes Fogarty, Mr. Bussell's servants.

Dead.

Mr. Bussell landed at Deal, died immediately; Miss Young, picked up by Queen of Nations, died in the boat; Mr. T. Quinlin, landed at Deal, died in lugger; and Mrs. Greene's body landed at Ramsgate, picked up by Kentish Knock.

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LOSS OF THE STRATHOLYDE.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF THE FRANCONIA.

(Overland Mail.)

In our latest columns last week it was our painful duty to chronicle the running down off Dover of the Strathclyde, a steamer bound from London for Bombay, with a general cargo and twenty-three passengers. Of these, but three have been saved—Capt. and Mrs. Beckett, and Mr. E. Weatherdon. Mr. T. Quinlin died soon after he was landed at Deal, and Miss Young and Mr. W. Bussel died after being picked up by boats. The full list of passengers is as follows:—Capt. and Mrs. Beckett, Miss Forsyth, Mr. J. P. Wills, Mrs. Tubb, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Horsford, Mrs. Stockwell, Miss Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, and Miss Bowring (sister-in-law of Mr. E. Weatherdon, Mr. and Mrs. Bussell, Miss ... Major and Mrs. Loughnan, Mr. T. Quinlin, ... and Mrs. Greene, and James and Ann Fogarty ...ussell's servants).

...e crew it is at present uncertain how many ... have been lost, but a list of those saved and ... Deal gives the following names:—Quartermaster ... Hindley (butcher), John Smith, William Hall ...), George Pearson (third officer), John David... engineer), Arthur Rolland (third engineer), ... (second cook), Jesse Noyer, William ...k), Edward Harris, John Trevellion, ... John Hollyman, John Norman, John ..., Philip Macray, Richard Jarman, ...es Tuckerman, and Stephen Hill. ... when they ran into each other, ...te of nine and twelve knots per ... Strathclyde at the former speed ... the latter. The captain of the ...last to leave the ship, and by the ...h it appears that he quitted her, ... four in the afternoon, his ship ... minutes afterwards.

... on board the Stratholyde state that ... in consequence of the Franconia ...astern of them, and the officers of ...g due allowance for the speed at ...de was going.

...t has been opened on the bodies ... Mr. T. Quinlin, passengers, and ...ewain—

...ommander of the Stratholyde ...aving Dover we saw a large ... Channel and overhauling us ...bout 4.12 P. M., and the ... quarter to half a mile. ... so close, I twice ordered ...anged. I exclaimed, on giving ..., "What is she going to do? ...n us down." In about thirty seconds ...out four feet abaft the engine room bulk ...id not increase our speed; we were going ...ould go. We were at the time about ...lf miles from the Admiralty Pier. Directly ...el struck us she backed out again and the ...e in. She again struck us abreast the main ...king another large hole. I telegraphed to the ...-room to stop, ran off the bridge to see the extent ...e damage, and ordered the boats to be got ready. ... giving the order, Capt. Eaton told the passengers not to be alarmed, for there would be ample time to get the boats out. I put all the lady passengers (fifteen) and the stewardess into the port lifeboat, which was large enough to hold forty. A number of the crew and most of the gentlemen passengers made a rush and got into her. The boat was then too heavy to swing out. I appealed to the men to come out and let the ladies have the first chance. Several of the crew and male passengers and four female passengers came out. We then swung the boat out and lowered her. Immediately after the ship's stern sank completely under water. The swell of the sea filled the boat. I am quite sure the ropes were cast off. The boat immediately turned over, and people in her were thrown into the sea. The second officer then got the gig out on the starboard quarter. The second officer and four of the crew got into her, and she got clear. They assisted those in the water. The ladies who had got out of the first boat got into the starboard lifeboat. The stern sank lower; a huge sea struck her and came over the bridge. Some of the gentlemen who were on the bridge were washed overboard, as well as the boat with the ladies. Myself, the second engineer, and a fireman were the only three left in the ship, and we ultimately jumped into the sea. This all took place in a very few minutes. The other vessel was about a quarter of a mile off on our starboard quarter, apparently steering for Dover, and did not lower any boat or offer any assistance. About a minute or so after I left the bridge she disappeared altogether. Every one except the four in the gig was in the sea. I had two ladies with me. I was holding on to a plank, and assisted them to hold on to it. One died at the time; the other sank about five minutes before a boat came to our assistance, the Early Morn, by which I was rescued. I was nearly the last who was saved. I had been about forty minutes in the water. I was very nearly gone when picked up, and but for the Deal boatmen we must have all been lost. No assistance whatever was rendered from the steamer that ran us down; not even a rope was thrown.

Capt. Beckett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, said he was a passenger in the Strathclyde, with his wife and a young lady. His attention was drawn to the German vessel, and some one said, "If we both go on as we are now, she will run us down." He laughingly said, "Oh, no; she is coming much faster than we are and will get out of our way." He did not notice any one on her deck, and somebody remarked that there were none on her fore part. He did not notice any one on the deck when the Franconia came close to the Strathclyde, a part of her bow being past her stern. She turned her head round to the Strathclyde and struck her almost in a moment at right angles. The shock did not seem so violent as he had expected it would be. The vessel backed and struck the Strathclyde again, ripping her up the side and tearing some of it away near to where he was standing. Capt. Eaton came from the bridge and told the ladies to "be perfectly calm and collected, as there was no danger. The boats could be lowered in time for all before the vessel sank." His self-possession seemed to calm the passengers, and there was no panic whatever. The crew partially lowered one of the boats, which was filled chiefly with passengers. Witness did not see it dropped, and he was told by his wife that it capsized as soon as it touched the water. He placed her in the boat himself. He saw the starboard life-boat lowered, but, apparently, it was not entirely separated. Miss Stuart and Miss Forsyth were in it, and he jumped at it as the vessel went down. The starboard lifeboat was drawn down by the swell, and when it loosened he swam to the surface and found a plank, and, holding it with his arms, swam to where the other people were. As he got close he found his wife clinging to another plank. He supported her until they were picked up by the Early Morn. He believed they were more than half an hour in the water, but it did not seem so long. The captain was picked up by the Early Morn, as also was the engineer, who clung to the same plank. After striking the Stratholyde a second time the Franconia steamed away. Before the Stratholyde sank he thought it very strange that the Franconia did not lower a boat. Some clambered up the rigging of the vessel, but those in the other vessel did not render them any assistance. The Stratholyde did not sink altogether until witness was in the water. There was no confusion in the ship till the last, when one of the stewards cried out, "Oh, Lord! oh, Lord!" Witness thought the captain did all he could, but there should be some speedier means of launching boats. The boats were on davits—two lifeboats at the bridge and two quarter boats. He considered that the Stratholyde was in good sea-going order, and the crew seemed sober, well-behaved men. The captain showed great solicitude for the safety of the ladies. When witness and other male passengers jumped into the lifeboat he said, "If you are men, get out," and witness and the others made way for the ladies. He was the last man witness saw on deck.

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THE PRINCE AND THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to have a misprint of my letter, published in your issue of to-day, corrected. The second sentence should be rendered thus:—"Where, indeed? Still, it is to be feared, on the side of a mountain, or in the bowels of the earth!"—Yours, &c.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

INDIAN FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact of the Secretary of State being able to carry on without selling his drafts on India is probably to be explained by the borrowing powers, which he holds under Acts of Parliament 36 Vic., cap. 32, and 37 Vic., cap 3. The former gives the Secretary of State power to borrow temporarily a sum not exceeding 3 millions, and the latter power to raise £10,000,000 within five years of 1874, and up to this date only £5,000,000 has been raised.—Yours, &c.

16th March. GOLD DUST.

THE UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY AND ITS AGENT MR. STUART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the doings of the Universal Insurance Company are once more being aired, I may be allowed to state that there is an accredited and special agent in Bombay, besides the local agents, who are Messrs. Watson and Co., of Apollo Street. This individual's silence in the public discussion that has taken place lately on the status and pretensions of the Company, he represents is at least strange; but if he will not speak, let some of those (in the mofussil and elsewhere), who have listened to the syren's voice, tell us what wicked misrepresentations he made to them, to induce them to take out policies in his Company. Messrs. Watson have put in their defence; now let Mr. Stuart (for that is the special agent's name) come forward and do his best to assure those who are holders of policies, that the representations he has made to them are well founded and unassailable.

Y. A. H.

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An adequate discussion of what things men lie most about would fill much more than your broad sheet; but please let me say, in that hurried way in which people pretend to write to newspapers, that nothing on the earth is so much lied about, as the mines under it. I read in the *Overland Mail* of the 18th February, the Gospel according to the *Daily News*, as follows.—"In the city a very extreme fall is believed to be impending because silver can be produced *at some of the largest mines* in California and Nevada, at two pence to three pence per ounce. In one case, we believe, the cost of production is one shilling per ounce. There is thus a prospect of a continuously large supply of this article upon a falling market." Now let me remark that I have heard of two thousand odd ounces of gold being got in a lump at Dunnolly in 1869, for, say as much as would buy a pick and shovel, and I dare say some parcels of silver ore may not cost more than a shilling an ounce to bring them to grass. But how much can be got at that rate? Aye, there's the rub! I know things are very easy, indeed, on the Pacific coast, but I also know something of Galena and other silver ores, especially I harp upon what happens about mines. When they are on the wane, and miners want to sell, nothing is too good to say about them. On the other hand, a well-to-do mine, like a good woman, is not much talked about. Even if silver ores could be got up for a shilling an ounce, the after treatment, including carriage to places where they might have to be brought for separation, would increase the charge other shillings an ounce. And to cut a long story short, the West Coast prospects are no doubt excellent. It will take all America, and the world besides, many a long year to produce enough silver to make it cease to be one of the precious metals, which I hear is the song of the silly to-day. But mind you, no one dislikes any eighteen penny rupee more than—Yours faithfully,

14th March, 1876. GILBERT ELLIOT.

BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Band of the 20th Regiment N. I. will play at the Victoria Gardens this (Friday) afternoon, instead of to-morrow.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted thief, named Antone Francis, a Goanese, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing a quantity of cotton handkerchiefs, the property of Mania Govind.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCES IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th March 1876 was Rs. 36,84,215; add silver received during the week Rs. 6,83,972. No new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 43,68,187. There is in addition 4,15,926 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE INDECENT ASSAULT.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Parsee, named Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee, stood charged with assaulting and using criminal force against the person of Goolbai, girl, with the intent to outrage her modesty. The Magistrate, after hearing some further evidence, dismissed the case for want of sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge.

ATTEMPT TO CUT OF

of revising the valuations of the Customs tariff, and secondly, of making certain alterations in the Customs duties. The revision of the valuations necessarily followed from the report of the Committee appointed to consider the tariff, of the appointment of which your Lordship had been previously informed, and was not a matter of sufficient importance to be referred to Her Majesty's Government. The Tariff Committee were also directed to express their opinion upon the rate of duty imposed under the existing law, and they made certain recommendations on the subject which required our careful consideration.

5. Our deliberations were not concluded until shortly before the introduction and passing of the Act. We considered the changes in the duties to be urgent, because it was expedient to include them in the same Act with the revision of the valuations, and the introduction of a fresh classification of articles which your Lordship had directed. The commercial community were anxiously awaiting the decision of the Government, and we had received two strong representations from the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta deprecating any further delay. The season of the year was the most convenient for the abolition of export duties, and the condition of trade made it, in our opinion, of importance that the relief given by the Bill should not be delayed.

6. It is obvious that prolonged discussions pending a reference to Her Majesty's Government with regard to measures involving alterations of Customs duties could not be carried on without a disclosure of the intentions of the Government which would be productive of considerable inconvenience to trade. In England such measures are habitually kept secret until the Resolution of the House of Commons is moved, which authorises the collection of the new duty.

7. We believed that the measures included in the Act were in accordance with the expressions of the policy of Her Majesty's Government with regard to Customs duties, which had been received by the Government of India, and that they would occasion no disturbance to the stability of the finances of India. Moreover, it has not been the practice, on former occasions, to refer alterations of Customs duties for the opinion of Her Majesty's Government previously to their being introduced and passed in the Legislative Council; and we consider that in exercising the discretion which is placed in our hands, by your Lordship's Despatch, we should be guided to a considerable extent by former practice, to which indeed reference is particularly made in that despatch.—We have, &c.

(Signed) NORTHBROOK.
NAPIER OF MAGDALA.
H. W. NORMAN.
A. HOBHOUSE.
W. MUIR.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
A. CLARKE.
A. EDEN.

Reference in Secretary of State's telegram, dated 7th August, 1875.

"Legislative, No. 9.

"TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

"India Office, London, 31st March, 1874.

"MY LORD.—Para. 1. My attention has been drawn to the great number and importance of the measures recently passed by the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations, which have been brought for the first time to the official knowledge of the Secretary of State for India through enactments sent hither for her Majesty's approval or disallowance, under Section 21 of the Indian Councils Act. The Government of India appears to have taken upon itself the entire responsibility for nearly the whole of these measures throughout their course. The policy embodied in them was, no doubt, maturely considered in the first instance by the Governor General in his executive capacity and in Executive Council. When this policy was determined upon, Bills to give effect to it were drafted in your Legislative Department, and were subsequently introduced into the Legislative Council by the Law Member, or by some other Member of Council, or by some gentleman who acted as the organ of the Government. In their passage through the Legislature, they appear to have remained in charge of some 'representative of the Governor General in Council up to the time of their final enactment. There is no question that if measures of equally great moment to the fortunes and interests of the Indian Empire had been adopted by the Governor General not in the Council for making laws and regulations, but in Executive Council, they would have been reported to me in full detail at a much earlier stage; and I see no sufficient reason why the circumstance, often quite accidental, that your Excellency's orders take a legislative form should deprive me of all official information concerning them until a period at which it becomes peculiarly difficult to deal with them. Among many inconveniences which attend the present course of proceedings, it may be pointed out that if the Secretary of State advises Her Majesty to disallow an enactment, under Section 21 of the Indian Councils Act, he may be annulling, on the score of a single objectionable provision, the results of much consideration labour on the part of the Legislature, and of much technical skill bestowed by the Legislative Department; and further, that unless a measure is reserved, under Section 20 of the above Act, for Her Majesty's pleasure (a course which appears to be very rarely followed), its disallowance may cause great difficulty and confusion by rendering useless courses of administrative action which have been entered upon on the footing of the law. It adds to the force of these observations that of late there has been a considerable increase in the number of petitions and representations addressed to the Secretary of State by natives of India and others on the subject of intended legislative measures, concerning which his information is at best imperfect.

"2. The present practice appears to be a departure from older precedents. I observe that, as recently as 1868, despatches were addressed by the then Government of India to Sir Stafford Northcote (Home Department, Legislative, 30th June 1868; Home Department, Public, 6th November 1868), in which full information was given to him respecting important legislation which was at that time contemplated, and in which his opinion on its policy was invited. I consider that a return to this method of proceeding would be attended with advantage. And I request, therefore, that your Excellency in Council will observe in future the following rules with reference to all intended legislative measures which are at the same time of importance and are not urgent.

"3. Whenever the Governor General in (Executive) Council has affirmed the policy and expediency of a particular measure, and has decided on submitting it to the Council for making laws and regulations, I desire that a despatch may be addressed to me stating at length the reasons which are thought to justify the step intended to be taken, and the manner in which the intention is to be carried out. This despatch should be accompanied by a copy of the Bill drafted in your Legislative Department, or should be followed by such copy with as brief delay as possible. I do not propose to reply at once in all cases to this communication, but I request that your Excellency will mention in it the date at which it is intended that the Bill referred to shall be submitted to the Legislative Council, and that this date may be so fixed as to afford me sufficient time to address you on the contemplated measure such observations as I may deem proper, if I should desire to observe upon it.

"4. I have excepted from the above directions measures of slight importance (of which I am aware that a considerable number pass the Legislative Council annually), and measures urgently requiring speedy enactment. I leave your Excellency to judge of the degree of importance which will bring a given case within the rule I have laid down, and of the degree of urgency which will withdraw another case from it. In case of doubt, however, of your omitting to give me previous information of an intended enactment on the ground that it is urgently required, I request you to communicate to me subsequently the grounds of the opinion on which you have acted.

"5. It is, of course, conceivable that a Bill of which I have approved, or which has been modified in conformity with my desire, may be materially changed during its passage through the Legislative Council. It appears to me that, as a fact, that body rarely alters Government measures on points of principle, but if the case to which I am referring should happen, I do not apprehend that your Excellency would have any practical difficulty in delaying the progress of the Bill until I have a fresh opportunity of expressing my opinion.

"6. In making these observations I have not failed to bear in mind the correspondence which took place in 1870 between my predecessor and the Government of Lord Mayo respecting the powers of the Council for making laws and regulations, but it does not appear to me that the questions discussed in that correspondence are raised by the rules which I have requested your Excellency to observe.

"7. It is my intention to send a copy of this despatch (omitting the last two paragraphs) to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay for their guidance in matters of legislation, and I request you to transmit a copy (with the like omission) to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to whose legislative measures I wish my directions, *mutatis mutandis*, to apply.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) SALISBURY."

LEGISLATIVE, No. 51.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 11th November 1875.

MY LORD.—Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch (Separate Revenue) of the 16th August, No. 15 of 1875, enclosing your Resolution in Council in respect to the Customs Tariff; and a copy of an Act passed on the 5th of August, effecting important changes in the existing duties, and the proceedings of your Legislative Council thereon. I have also considered your Public Despatch of the same date, giving your reasons for withdrawing this Act from the operation of my Legislative Despatch of the 31st March 1874, upon the ground of urgency.

2. In that Despatch I instructed you to communicate to me copies of all Bills which you had resolved to introduce into your Legislative Council, in order that Her Majesty's Government might have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon any provisions in them to which they entertained objection, and which might, if included in the Act, render the disallowance of the whole Act necessary. From this instruction I excepted "measures of slight importance, and measures urgently requiring speedy enactment." You did not communicate to me the Tariff Bill, nor did I receive any intimation of the changes upon which you had resolved, until the Act was passed, when I was apprised of the result by telegraph; and the reason stated for your silence in the Despatch under reply is that, in your opinion, the only important portion of the measure was one urgently requiring speedy enactment.

3. The same impression of the urgency of this measure appears to have led you to pass it in an unusual manner. Some months had elapsed since the financial statement had been published, at the period at which financial discussions usually take place; and your Government was still at a distance from the capital. These circumstances, combined, perhaps, with an impression that no proposals of large financial change were likely to be entertained, account for the entire absence of the unofficial members from the Legislative Council. In addition to the eight members of the Government of India, by whose direction the proposal was made, and Mr. Hope, by whom it was introduced, there was only present Sir Douglas Forsyth, a civil servant of the Crown. The rules for the conduct of business, under which some delay would have been necessary, were suspended, and the Bill was then introduced and became law without opposition, in a single sitting.

4. It could obviously have only been a deep sense of the urgency of the measure which led your Excellency to adopt this form of proceeding. In providing that laws for India should be passed at a Council consisting not only of the ordinary members of the Executive Government, but of additional members specially added for the purpose (of whom some have always been unofficial), it was the clear intention of Parliament that in the task of legislation the Government should, in addition to the sources of information usually open to it, be enlightened by the advice and knowledge of persons possessing other than official experience. Of these you were unfortunately deprived in discussing subject in respect to which the assistance of mercantile councillors is of especial value. The rapidity of your procedure prevented you from receiving, from external sources and in an informal shape, the counsels which, in consequence of the time and place of legislation, could not be tendered in debate.

5. I am aware that there are precedents for the practice of introducing and passing financial measures in a single sitting. But this practice has hitherto been pursued only at Calcutta and in presence of the unofficial members, and, under those conditions, any objections to it apply only in a mitigated degree.

6. I cannot concur with your Excellency in thinking that the urgency of the case was such as to justify either your failure to inform me of your intentions to [illegible] upon this subject, or the sudden action [illegible] subject your proposals have been converted in[illegible] By [illegible] not my intention [illegible] which an earlier [illegible] to [illegible] of a proposed measure; for such a [illegible] exists in respect to all measures which are improvements. I rather intended to indicate those measures which could not be delayed without serious public evil. In order, however, to avoid any misapprehension due to the ambiguity of the word, I request that in future, when you contemplate withdrawing a measure from the operation of the Legislative Despatch of 31st March 1874, on the ground of urgency, you will, without delay, communicate your intention to me by telegraph.

7. You urge as an additional reason for immediate action that "it is obvious that prolonged discussions pending a reference to Her Majesty's Government with regard to measures involving alterations of Customs duties could not be carried out without a disclosure of the intentions of Government, which would be productive of considerable inconvenience to trade." I cannot but hope that your Excellency overrates the difficulty of keeping an official secret. The number of persons to whom your final recommendation need be made known is very small, and in case of any betrayal of confidence, the offender could hardly fail to be detected. It would be little less than a scandal, if your Excellency were unable to refer to instructions to Her Majesty's Government for fear of the subject matter of the reference leaking out.

8. The measure which has thus passed your Excellency's Council deals, in considerable detail, with most of the import and export duties upon the Indian tariff. Some of its provisions, especially those which diminish the burden of export duties, appear to me judicious. I am unable to accord a similar approval to some parts of the measure which apply to the import duties, but I am unwilling, on its account, to advise the disallowance of the whole measure, and so postpone the benefits which a portion of it is calculated to confer. I prefer to request your Excellency to reconsider your legislation, especially upon two points of importance, to which I will presently call your attention. Financial arrangements must be adjusted to exigencies always complex, and often conflicting; and confusion might be caused by any attempt on my part to prescribe to your Excellency the mode in which the policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government should be carried out. Looking at the great difficulty of the subject, and the necessity of considering it by the light of English as well as of Indian experience, I have requested the Under Secretary of State for India, Sir Louis Mallet, who is fully in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government on these subjects, to proceed to India, in order to confer with your Government, in regard to your fiscal legislation. His varied experience and great authority on economical and financial questions will render an assistance to your deliberations which your Excellency will not undervalue.

9. In my Despatches noted in the margin, 15th July 1875, No. 6 (Separate Revenue), and No. 864, (Financial), para. 102. your Excellency has already been informed that the duty on cotton manufactures should, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be removed whenever the conditions of your revenues shall enable you to part with it. On general principle it is liable to objection as impeding the importation of an article of first necessity, and as tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a native manufacture. It is thus inconsistent with the policy which Parliament, after very mature deliberation, has sanctioned, and which, on that account, it is not open to Her Majesty's Government to allow to be set aside, without special cause, in any part of the empire under their direct control. Financial exigency may be a just ground for maintaining a duty, which cannot be reconciled with the general policy of this country; but the large remissions you have made in other import duties, affecting articles of a less primary importance, have impaired the validity of this plea.

10. In the presence of other causes operating more powerfully upon the cotton trade, the effect of the duty at the present moment in artificially raising the price of cotton goods cannot be accurately estimated. But it has other effects, of which the evil is palpable, and tends to increase. It offers a false encouragement to the Indian manufacturer, which tends to divert him from the efforts by which his success can alone permanently be secured; and it places two manufacturing communities, upon whose well-being the prosperity of the empire largely depends, in a position not only of competition, but of political hostility to each other. The Indian industry is growing in strength by the help of resources which fiscal legislation cannot effect. The abolition or reduction of the duty will not injure it, though passing apprehensions may be excited by such a measure. The impost is too much at variance with the declared policy of this country to be permanently upheld; but if the task of dealing with it be long postponed it will be the subject of controversy between interests far more powerful and embittered than those that are contending over it at the present time. On these grounds I am of opinion that the recent opportunity, when you had resources available for the reduction of import duties, should have been taken for reducing this duty, with a view to its ultimate abolition.

11. The Act of the 5th of August contains a provision the object of which is not perfectly clear, but which appears to have been introduced in some sense as a substitute for the reduction of the duty on cotton goods. The import duty of 5 per cent. upon raw cotton is intended apparently as a protection to the English industry against competition in the finer articles of manufacture. Undoubtedly it is one of the inconveniences of the impost on cotton goods that it appears to give to the English manufacturer a claim for a compensating duty on raw material. But the advantage thus given to him would be purchased at the cost of great and unjust detriment to the prospects of the native manufacturer.

12. It is true, as your Excellency notices, that at present the competition of the Indian industry with the English is principally felt in respect to the coarser fabrics. This is a characteristic which might be expected to mark an undeveloped industry. It is probable that, as time goes on, the capital and skill of the Indian manufacturer will increase, and that he will employ it in attempts to widen the field of his enterprise. How far his proximity to his market, and the cheapness of his labour, will enable him to work with a foreign cotton in competition to the English manufacturer, can only be ascertained by experience. But he will not venture on the investments in machinery necessary for making the experiment if his raw material is weighted with a duty, and if he believes that the policy of imposing fresh duties on raw material is one to which the Government may at any time have recourse. I should be apprehensive that the effect of this duty may be to retard, and perhaps to prevent, the growth of an important branch of Indian industry; and therefore I am unable to sanction it.

13. It appears to me that the claims of the English manufacturer will be more legitimately met by dealing with the duty on cotton goods, the speedy removal of which I regard, for reasons upon which I have already dwelt, as a matter of serious importance both to Indian and Imperial interests. This abolition should be gradual, and, in deciding upon the mode in which it should be effected, the period which will be necessary for its completion, and the accompanying measures which may be requisite, the paramount importance of guarding the Indian Treasury from financial embarrassment must be borne in mind. The entire removal of the duty should, however, not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years.—I have, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
IMPORT AND EXPORT WINE MERCHANTS.

PATRONS.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
THE ADMIRALTY,
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MESSRS. MATHESON & Co., for their Fleet. | MESSRS. McGREGOR, GOW & Co., for their fleet.
MESSRS. WATTS, MILBURN & Co., do. | MESSRS. KILLICK, MARTIN & Co., do.

THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES AND OVER FIFTY REGIMENTAL MESSES.

AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. WACHTER & Co .....Epernay.
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.....Cognac.
MESSRS LEAL BROS. ....Madeira.
MESSRS. WACHTER & Co. are Shippers of Champagne for H. M. The Queen, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales and the
LONDON TRADE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S S. S. POONAH AND MALWA.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have much pleasure in stating that they have received authority to supply their Wines and Spirits for Passenger use by these Steamers.

MEMO.

The amount of Duty and Dues now levied on Wines, Spirits, Cordials, etc., at per case of one doz. qts or two doz. pints is as follows :—
On Clarets, Rs. 2-2-0
" Burgundies, Rs. 2-
" German Still Wine, Rs. 3-
" Sherries and Ports, Rs. 3-
" Champagne Wines, Rs. 5-
" Madeira, Rs. 3-
" Cordials, Rs. 8-
" Condiels, Rs. 4-
Town Dues, 8 annas per Case.
This Cash charge to be added to Wines in Bond prices.

BORDEAUX RED.

	In Bond. Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	Qrs. Pts.
CHATEAU LAFITE or MOUTON,	After Dinner	28 32
" RAUZAN	After Dinner	23 25
" PALMER	Wines.	20 22
" LAROSE	After Dinner	17 19
" St. JULIEN	Wines.	15 17
" CANTENAC		13 15

LIGHT BREAKFAST WINES.

ST. ESTEPHE, a favourite	12	14
PETIT MEDOC, excellent for Cup	8½	10½
PAUILLAC	7½	

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Of about 23 Gals. Quarter Cask.	6 Gals. Hdhs.
CHATEAU MOUTON	255	500
" RAUZAN	200	385
" PALMER	175	340
" LAROSE	140	265
ST JULIEN	110	205
CANTENAC	90	165
ST. ESTEPHE	70	130
MEDOC	55	100

WHITE.

VERMOUTH	16	—
HAUT SAUTERNES, delicate flavor Red cap	20	22
SAUTERNE (Barsac), light, white cap	15	17

BURGUNDY—RED.

CHAMBERTIN, the *elite* of Burgundies	28	30
NUITS or CORTON, high class Wine	22	24
VOLNAY, strongly recommended	19	21
BEAUNE, soft delicate flavor	16	—
SPARKLING Red Burgundy	30	32

WHITE.

CHABLIS, Le Moutonne, fine .....white cap	22	24
CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine	15	17

CHAMPAGNES.

FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Wine of the highest class, in great demand, gold foil	42	44
WACHTER & Co.'s BRAND, as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House, vide letters from St. James' Palace	42	44
Ditto, ditto. per hamper of 24 half-pints	26	—
GIRSLER'S	42	44
FINE DRY SPARKLING	36	38
GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	32	35
CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's), light, particularly dry	24	28
CARTE ROUGE	17	19

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

	Per 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints. Rupees.	
HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, dry	35	37
HOCK, MUSCATEL, very choice	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26
MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, the finest quality	35	37
MOSELLE, MUSCATEL, good body	29	31
" EXCELLENT WINE	24	26

STILL.

HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superb high class Wine	40	43
" MARCOBRUNNER	26	—
" RUDESHEIMER ..... mellow	24	26
" HOCHHEIMER, fine flavored	21	23
" LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine	16	19
RED HOCK ASSMANHAUSER	21	—
STEIN WEIN in BOCKSBETEL	24	—
MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate	24	26

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.
AMONTILLADO A 1, extra quality, rare old .....gold seal	36
AMONTILLADO choice & superior..black seal	31
REYNAL, A CHOICE pale sherry.....gold seal	28
AMOROSO, full flavored soft Palo...black seal	24
VINO PURO, very pale, dry .....blue seal	22
OLOROSO, nutty and dry .....green seal	21
MANZANILLA	19
PALE, medium colour, yellow seal, pale and very dry Dinner Wine ..... red seal	18
A GOOD DINNER WINE, in great demand, white seal	17
MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale fine flavor	14
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, very superior	34
MADEIRA, EAST INDIA, excellent Wine	28

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled by MOLINE and Company.
Casks containing 8 doz. qts. Rs. 5 8 per doz Net Cash.
" 6 " pts. " 8 12 " "

SHERRIES IN WOOD AND JARS
(Wickered.)

The demand for these has led us to increase our importations of the following description :—

All in Bond in India.

	4 Gals. Jar. Rs.	12½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	25 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	50 Gals. Hdhs. Rs.
Amontillado, A 1...	64	217	404	807
Amontillado, Black seal quality	58	186	[illegible]	714
Amoroso	46	138	[illegible]	536
Oloroso	36	105	[illegible]	404
Vino Puro	37	108	202	404
Manzanilla	34	92	175	340
Yellow seal	30	87	164	[illegible]
Violet seal	31			[illegible]
Vino de Pasto	29	82	155	300
White seal	27	63	117	224

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Re. 1½ or with Plated Taps Re. 2.

PORTS.

	Per Pint. Octaves.	Per Quarter Cask.	In Bond Per Hhds.
Port, red seal	77	146	290
" black seal	90	171	338
quality	112	213	423
Invalid's quality			

SPIRITS.

	In Bond
COGNAC, the finest imported old Pale, black cap	24 0
Do. do. in Pint flasks	27 0
Do. fine old, soft Pale ..... yellow cap	17 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	19 0
Do. delicate flavor, sells freely, white cap	18 0
Do. do. in Pint Flasks	20 0
Do. fine pale, a capital "peg" Brandy, blue do.	16 0
Do. in Flasks	9 0
Do. ½ Flasks	5 10
RUM, the finest old Jamaica	14 0
Do. fine "Pineapple"	11 0
GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	14 13
FIELDS GIN	14 8
WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure, mellow first quality	15 0
GENEVA, in flasks, the best	9 0

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

	Per Gals. 20 Gals. Cask. Without Jar Rs.	Per Quarter. Cask. 27 Gall. Rs.
COGNAC, No. 1	9-8	186
" " 2	7-8	148
" " 3	6-0	111
" " 4	5-8	103

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of bright Sherries and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case, an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

Empty Jars for Ditto	1 Gall	Rs. 1	8 Each
Do. do. do.	2 "	" 2	0 "
Do. do. do.	3 "	" 2	8 "

SOLE AGENTS FOR
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'S CELEBRATED COGNACS.

	In Bond. Qts.	Pts.
ONE STAR, in great demand	15	0
ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	16	0
ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall 1 Dozen	20	0
ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 doz	16	8
ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 doz	18	8
** TWO STARS	18	8
*** THREE STARS, superior	21	8
**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	32	8

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each case containing 12 Pint bottles of the most choice per case, Rs. 32.

LIQUEURS.	In Bond. Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, Orange and White finest Amsterdam	37	39
CHARTREUSE GREEN per Bottle	62	
Do. YELLOW "	5	
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, best	34	36
NOYAU best	36	—
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	26	29
ORANGE BITTERS, best	17	—
"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS, a novelty recommended	24	—

INDIA PALE ALE.

All charges included.
Bottled by our London Firm.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-12 " "

COOPER A VATTING OF STOUT AND PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.
Casks containing 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-8 per doz. Net Cash.
" " 6 " pts. 3-8 " "

MEMO. OF TERMS.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by cash carries 10 per cent discount off Bond prices.
Three months' Credit without discount to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash off Bond price.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, MILITA
BAND INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "HARMONICHORD" SHORT IRON GRAND PI
PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIO

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK
THE SINGER MANUFACTUR
COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCR
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE RO
THE SINGER MANUFACTURIN
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBA

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

MESSRS. B